100 Bushels of Corn Per Acre Easy

The above yield can be made by using the best fertilizers-in addition to your best seed selection, proper planting, and thorough working of the crop.

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Fertilizers

(the best fertilizers made), and they will help you to get this excellent yield; but a great deal depends upon you, as explained in our new FARMERS' YEAR BOOK. This you can get on request of your dealer, or by sending us your name and address.

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ONE WEAK SPOT

Part And Too gen It's The Back.

Everyone has a weak spot. Too often it's a bad back. Twinges follow every sudden twist. Dull aching keeps up, day and night. Tells you the kidneys need help-For backache is really kidney-ache. A kidney cure is what you need. Doan's Kidney Pills help sick kid-

Are for backache and urinary ills. Marion people recommend the rem-

A. H. Fritts, Deopot St., Marion Ky., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills to be an effective and reliable kidney remedy. For some time I had lameness in my back and pains caught tion. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage and I felt miserabl in every way. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Haynes & Taylor's drug store, were prompt in relieving me of all those annoyances. I have no hesition in giving this remedy my highest endorsement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United

Reemember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

The Largest Edition.

And she nodded in fond sub-

And we went to press, and I rather guess

That we printed a large edition. -Exchange.

lands. These are the malaria germs that cause ague, chills and fever, weakness, aches in the bones and muscles and may induce deadly typhoid. But Electric Bitters destroys and casts out these vicious germs from the blood. "Three bottles drove all the

Mrs. Ross Givens and little daughter, Margaret Louise, re-Most marion People Have A Weak turned home Sunday after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Will Coleman at Shelbyville. -Providence Enter-

me when I arose from a stooped posi- By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

> Baltimore, Md .- "I send you here with the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to

health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she

ham's Vegetable Compound was rec-ommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks "May I print a kiss my pretty iss?

And she nodded in fond sub-

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice. Do Ghosts Hauut Swamps?

No, Never. Its foolish to fear a fancied evil, when there are real and deadly perils to guard against in swamps and marshes, bayous and low-land. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

Continued from page 6.

blood. "Three bottles drove all the malaria from my system," wrote Wm. Fretwell, of Lucama, N. C., "and I've had fine health ever since." Use this safe, sure remedy only 50 cents at Haynes & Taylor's and Jas. H. Orme's drug store, Marion, Ky.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of Cast Hallatalar.

Lorime. s Speeches in Kentucky.

The speeches of Senator Lorimer are today being direulated through Kentucky in every county in it, speeches paid for by Lorimer, speeches circulated under the frank of Lorimer at government expense, and out by Lorimer for the purpose, and out was one furnished by senator Paynter. This is Lorimerism attempted here in Kentucky attempting to influence the solection of a United States and yet this, we may be told, is some of that unseen influence, so far as benator. Paynter and his fellows would have us believe that they were bribed by some unknown and unseen and without the knowledge or consent of Lorime. & Speeches in Kentucky.

Lorimer. A man might bethe accorded by ambition, but he who bribes for another's benefit, usually gue some return. And yet the most dangerous torus that threatens the American people today is bribery of that very eart. Of source, I do not believe that this bribery occurred without Lorimer's knowledge or consent, and I bestate to think that Senator Paynter bolleves it; because I am constrained to think that it is beneved it, he would have called for Lorimer to take the stand and lift his hand and be sworn and say whether or use he had any knowledge of this bribery.

Lorimer Not Sworn as a Witness.

the stand and fift his hand and he sewers and say whether or use the stand and year the hand say whether or use the had say through and say whether or use the had say through any through and have been recorded of the proper state that Lorimer Not Sworn as a Witness. But notwishstanding the fact that Lorimer was three at Springfield, during the time this brithery cocurred, notwithstanding he was rooming and in constant communication with the men who were accused of having committed the bribery, he was not called. Let when the honor of the proper states when the honor of the cannet in the honor of the proper states when the honor states when the honor of the proper states when the honor states w Was Lorimer Afraid?

Was Lorimer Affaid?
Was it because when he sworn he would be subject to prosecution for perjury or false swearing. If he swore falsely? Was it because Lorimer did not know how many more conscience stricken men would come forward and implicate him as these four or seven men had done, fearing the criminal courts of the land. He wought to be excused from testifying as to sought to be excused from testifying as to the integrity of his own election, the purity of his own action, the honor of his

Democrats of the Senate Repudiate Paynter's Report.

Paynter's Report.

Senator Paynter asks the people of Kentucky to endorse his action here, as a member of the Senate. A strange request this is when the Senator himself commissioned by his colleagues in the senate claimed to them to have heard all the testimony and to have rendered a just and righteous verdict. These mending deep into the facts, they delved far into the record, they read it all, they heard it all and they would not do what Senator Paynter asks the people of Kentucky to do; that is, endorse his record. But instead, his Democratic colleagues in spite of the comradeship and amity in spite of the comradeship and amity that exists between members of that body, in spite of the appeals made, by two to one his own Democratic fellows in the senate disapproved his record and said that Lorimer ought to be driven from

Paynter's Vote on Iron Orc. ate, this mesterial, which goes into the manufacture of every wagon, harrow, plow, stove, farming implement, kitchen utensile is taxed 10 per cent ad vaiorem, and Senator Paynter cast his vote for this increased duty, a protective duty pure and simple, a duty which added 10 per cent to the wealth of the Steel trust which owns practically all the iron ore in the United States, and made impossible free iron ore from Cuba, Canada and other countries, for the use of independent manufacturers of steel and iron who might compete with the Steel Trust, and increased the price of every article to the extent of 10 per cent which the consumers, farmers, mechanics and housethe extent of 10 per cent which the con-sumers, farmers, mechanics and house-holders have to pay. This vote is inde-fensible and inexcusable in my judgment, and if I had been in the senate I would have voted to have it placed free, because I would have represented the people who consume the articles made from iron ore and would not have voted for the trust which manufactures iron and steel, and owns the iron ore beds in this country.

against the amendment. The amendment, of course, would have affected the profits that have made Mr. Guggenheim a millionaire, and he is not to be blamed (if the personal interest of a public official is allowed to control above his outh and his public daty) for voting to enrich himself at the expense of the comaming public. But the inquiry I desire to make is where was Senator Paymer and why did he not vote for this amendment? With whom was he paired? There is none announced for him.

Paynter's Vote on Cash Registers.

Wire, Etc.

On June 28, 1969, an amendment was offered reducing the traiff upon iron in pigs, upon round iron and steel wire, upon barbed wire and wire nails made of iron or steel; and again Senator Paynter was absent and his regular pair, Mr. Guggenheim, voied. Of course, Guggenheim was interested in taxing the people of Kentucky upon all those things that are used by all our citizens and which go to make his pockets buige. He announced no pair with Senator Paynter and I find no complaint upon the part of Setnator Paynter about his failure to de so, therefore Kentucky was disfranchased upon this important vote.

Paynter's Vote on School Books

Paynter's Vote on School Books. Paynter's Vote on School Books.

The blind senator, Gore, or Oxlahoma, offered an amendment placing school books to be used in the public schools of any state, territory or municipality of the United States, upon the free fist. This would have alded the seventeen million families in the United States in securing cheaper school books for their children. Senator Paynter was again absent and not voting and unpaired, but Guggenheim, his theretofore regular pair, voted no against this amendment. Kentucky again had no voice to speak for her.

Paynter's Vote on Salt.

Paynter's Vote on Salt.

Senator Bacon offered an amendment placing salt on the free list and argued with eloquence and power that it is one of the necessities of life that should be of the necessities of life that should be untaxed, that it was Democratic doctrine of a hundred years' standing that this great necessity and preservative should be made free to the people from tariff burdens. Sanator Paynter again was absent and not voting and unpaired, but Guggenheim oast his vote no, and thus voted to keep the tax even upon salt that goes into the people's bread. So, again, Paynter was absent and the cattle upon Kentucky's thousand hills were 'lowing out "Where was Paynter?"

said that Lorimer ought to be driven from the senate.

Let us call the roll and see who stood by Senator Paynter for Lorimer. (Mr. James then read and commented upon the roll call of the senate.) I was in that chamber when the vote was taken and saw it all. I saw Senator Paynter sitting in the seat oocupied by Beck, by Clay, men who lived and died poor, men who had no tolerance of filmsy technicalities of the law when they were used as barriers to protect corruption. I saw Senator Paynter leading his fight; beside him were Depew and Guggenheim, of Colorado, and the stand pat crowd.

Official Records.

The people are interested in the official record of their public servants, and such a record is a legitimate subject of discussion, analysis and inspection, and exercising this right, I desire to call to the attention of the people of Kentucky the attention of the people of Ke

He voted on May 13, 1909, for a tax of ten per cent ad valorem upon iron ore. The protection Republicans in the house headed by Sereno E. Payne and John Dalzell, believing as they did that they had a right to enrich men by law at the expense of all the rest, did not have the effrontery to pince a tax upon this article. And in the bill parsed by the House framed by these gentlemen iron ore was made free; but when it got to the senate, this mesterial, which goes into the manufacture of every wagon, harrow, bis regular pair, Guggenheim, trans-Paynter on the Income Tax Question. ventions called in the states for that purpose, and not to the state legislatures. This would have given the people an opportunity to send men to the convention upon the direct question of the income tax. All friends of the income tax were in favor of this amendment. Senator Paynter was again absent, but his regular pair, Guggenheim, transferred him upon this vote to Senator Piles, of Washington, who was absent somewhere, and Guggenheim voted no upon this question. Again Senator Paynter was transferred by his colleague. Guggenheim, to a dead pair, but doubtless he had gotten used to it by this time and no complaint was ever made.

Paynter's Voting Percentage.

I find that out of a total number of votes upon the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill of 122 roll calls, Senator Paynter voted 75 times and was absent 47 times. His record of not voting was 38.5 per cent, in other words, Kentucky was not represented or misrepresented at least more than a third of the time.

Senator Blackburn Defeated.

fonsible and inexcusable in my judgment, and if I had been in the senate I would have voted or represented the people who consume the articles made from iron ore send would not have voted for the trust which manufactures iron and steel, and owns the iron ore beds in this country.

His Pair With Guggenheim,

Senator Paynter, according to the Corresponding to the Co

My record as a member of Congress is familiar to the people of Kentucky. I am proud of it, proud of it because it is Democratic, because it is upon the people's vide, because it keeps sacred Democratic platform promises. And what a contrast Kentucky presented in the two great investigations that were conducted in the last year; one, the investigation of the Lorimer case, in which Senator Paynter appeared as the chief defender of this gentlemen, the other the case of Richard A. Ballinger, a member of the President's cabinet. I was on this committee and did not resign from it as Senator Paynter did I stayed at my poet and worked for months. I knew that millions and billions of dollars of the people's property was at stake; I knew that Alaska, the great storehouse left to the American people, had at its very throat the tunggenheim-Morgan syndicate; I worked there with my colleagues, and what was the result? We drove out of the President's cabinet an unfaithful public servant. The Republicans would not have selected me on the committee. I was elected by my Democratic colleagues in caucus, securing more votes than any other one and was placed in nomination by Champ Clark. The Republicans would have selected men who love whitewash rather than light. My record on that committee is one in which I take pride. It takes courage to stand out and fight for the people's rights, unearth wrong, uncover greed, and strip from corruption its mask. To do this it requires a genuine Democrat, one who would rather represent the people than to sit in the benign sunshine of the smiles of the powers that be.

The Amendment Senator Paynter

The Amendment Senator Paynter Offered.

Senator Paynter tells us in his card of announcement that he introduced in the Senate an amendment, which never passed, in which he sought to nave the government to furnish official information as to the amount of agricultural products in the hands of the manufacturers, with a view of embling the farmers to know what would be the necessary demand of the manufacturers for the crops in the hands of the producers. Yet the Senator neglected to say, and being quite generous myself I will presume he forgot it, that the amendment he offered had been previously drafted by Hon. Campbell Cantrill and passed in the Democrate caucus in the House, where I aided Mr. Cantrill myself in securing its adoption. I merely give this information in the interest of historical accuracy. The Senator also tells us that he introduced an amendment to the realroad rate bill, and he would leave the casual reader under the impression doubless that it became a law, but in the interest of like accuracy I must inform the public that it did not become a law and is not now the law. I do not know who was the author of this.

He stells us that he supported an amendment taking the tax off of tobacco. This is true. It was the same amendment for which I had been fighting for vears. It was not included in the Payne tariff bill when reported to the House, and when it went to the Senate Senator Paynter snoke for it, and the longer he spoke the more certain its defeat became apparent, and it was finally so amended to give much relief to the people. I can say to the tobacco growers of Kentucky that if I am elected to the Senate, the amendment as passed by the House, giving the farmer an unlimited right to seell his tobacco, and those to whom he sells the right to resell it in the leaf without any requirements as to internal revenue or without any governmental limitations whatever, will receive my most vigorous support.

Fair Treatment to Corporations. Senator Paynter tells us in his card of announcement that he introduced in the

Fair Treatment to Corporations.

Fair Treatment to Corporations.

I recognize that in our government organizations of capital are necessary in the development of our country and service of our people, that they should be treated fairly, that upon their investments they should receive just, even generous, return. I would not impose upon them a single hampering or oppressive condition; I would not take from them a single dollar to which they are justly entitled. I would only ask of them like treatment for the people; I would only invoke between them and the people that democratic doctrine by which I have squared my political life of people that democratic destrine by which I have squared my political life of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." I would beat back with all my power any attempt to destroy them or to deny them such just return upon the capital invested as I would battle against than such a just charge upon the con-suming public. than such

The Judiciary Committee.

The Senator tells us that he is upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and that he believes it is a committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and that he believes it is a committee of as high rank as any committee in the Senate. Surely the Senator does not expect the people of Kentucky to share this belief, for the Judiciary Committee does not handle appropriation bills, nor bills affecting the revenue or naval affairs, or military affairs, nor matters relative to interstate commerce, nor matters relative to interstate commerce, nor matters relative to post offices and post roads, nor matters relative to the rules, and certainly the Senator knows that the Finance Committee, the Appropriations Committee, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, seven committees in all, are of higher rank than the Committee on Judiciary I have taken some pains to examine the committee assignments of Democratic senators who entered the Senate at the same time Senator Paynter did and I charge now and challenge Senator Paynter to deny it that he can not point out a single Democratic senator who entered official service at the same time he did who has not equally as good or better essignments than he has. equally as good or better assignments than he has.

Would Represent All the People.

As the Senator from Kentucky I would represent the whole people. I would represent the whole people. I would always attempt to reflect their will, I would be conscious of the fact that I was casting their vote, not mine. It would be their will, not my own desire, that would actuate me and control my conduct. If the time should ever come that I could not cast their vote according to their known wishes, I would not assume and pretend a false courage by saying that I would not cast their vote, otherwise, than as I desired, "If every man, woman and child in my beloved state should petition me to do otherwise." But I would be brave enough to tender back to the people the office they gave me and let them elect some one who would represent them truly and cast their vote as they desired.

Upon all those questions where you Would Represent All the People.

resent them truly and cast their vote as they desired.

Upon all those questions where you have not expressed your will I would use my vote and vote for your highest and best interests as God gave me the light to see it, and upon those questions where you had expressed your will. I would carry out your instructions to the letter, or resign my seat in the Senate.

My Views of a Protective Tariff.

Since I have been a member of Congress I have been out buttling to lessen the tax upon the people who consume those things that are necessary to their existence. Upon every vote when the Payne tariff bill was under consideration I voted to lower its outrageous duties I believe a tariff is a tax and that it is paid by the consumer, and that the only excuse for its existence is to raise revenue to run the government, and for that alone. It was never thought of or even dreamed of when this Republic was created that the taxing power would be used to enrich some at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of all, or to enrich any at the expense of the waste of them and present personally my cause. I deem it my duty to stay at the post where the people have sent me, struggling to lighten their burdens and to remedy their wrongs. And I feel and hope that the Democrats of the state will see to it that my candidacy does not suffer y reason of my loyalty to them, the trusts and monopolies upon everything, are the direct result of a tariff for My Views of a Protective Tariff.

protection, which is but another way a taking money out of the pockets of all the people through the forms of law to make the pockets of other people bulge and their fortunes grow into the millions. The more I see of this indefensible robbery under the forms of law called protective tariff, the more willing I am to concide the exceeding wisdom of Alexander Hamilton, who more than a hundred years ago declared that you could tax the coat off of a man's back if you did it indirectly and he would not complain. The wrong of the tariff does not stop when it takes from the pockets of all the people to enrich the few, but it lands to extravagance, to recallessness in the expenditure of the people's money.

My Attitude on the Income Tax

Question. I have always believed in an income I have always believed in an income tax, because it is a just way to distribute the burdens of the government. Those who are most prospered by a government ought to be willing to pay the most to maintain it. It was a tax that was good enough for the fathers who framed the government, good enough for those who made it great good enough to those who made it great, good enough for Abraham Lincoln with which to main-tain the war between the States. In fact, it is a law which came from Heaven, for the Master announced it better than any nortal ever has when he called for a lithe of the carnings of all to maintain he church, to succor the widow and orphan.

How I Stand on the Direct Election of United States Senators.

I am in favor of the election of sena-tors by the direct vote of the people, for in the language of the Democratic na-tional platform its gateway for all other reforms and without which all other

Railroad Rate Regulation. I believe in the regulation of the rail-roads, for they are the great interstate

carriers of commerce and people They are quasi public servants have the right of eminent domain, and should be treated fairly, but they should also treat the shippers and travelers justly Pure Food Legislation.

I supported the pure food legislation and believe it was one of the best laws. Congress has ever passed, because it denied the right of the trusts and monopolles to make their fortunes at the expense of the health of the people of the United States.

My Efforts in Behalf of the Tobacco Farmer.

I have battled for the farmers eight long years in Congress. I his sought to free them from the clutches the trusts, and in order to do this I ad cated taking the tax off of their tobo. in the hand that the consuming public might become competitors with the sole purchasers of the farmer's product, viz.; the tobacco trust. In Congress, upon the stump, everywhere, I have been the champion of their cause without apology or excuse.

Publication of Campaign Contributions, contributions and expenses election so that the ballot holder might know, when he went to the polls, what forces were back of the candidates for whom he was expected to vote.

Corporal Punishment for Violators of

I stood upon the floor of Congress and advocated writing into the railroad bill a pendientiary penalty for those who violate the law. It was voted down in the House, but was finally written into the law in the Senate, and it's the one provision that President Taft says gives efficacy and strength to the law. I have stood for the economical expendi-

ture of the people's money, recognizing that it is the duty of the public servant to protect their money as he would his own, to expend it in the same manner.

The Platform a Lien Upon Honor.

I stand squarely upon the National Democratic platform adopted by our party in 1968. I consider our promises made to the people in this platform as a lien upon our honor and gos I faith. With me a platform is truly a contract with the people, and he who violates it is guilty of bad faith to a greater degree than one who violates a private contract for one who violates a public contract betrays all the people, while in a private contract his betrayal is not so great. The one would affect the private fortune of a very few, the other affects the government of all. For the breach of a private contract the person wronged has a remedy at law, for the betrayal of a public, promise no remedy is now obtainable. The Platform a Lien Upon Honor.

In the Beginning I Chose the People's

Fellow citizens, I have no doubt that is Fellow citizens, I have no doubt that in this race every corporate and vested in-terest will try to encompass my defeat. I have been told by many that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be poured into Kentucky to defeat me. Why in this? It is because I have been upon your side in this fight, when you were at your side in this agitt when you were home and asleep I have been fighting your battles and trying to beat back your assallants, "rying to make this your government in re ity as well as in name, I have been trying to make laws for you that would visit upon all men who stand that would visit upon all men who stand beneath the ample folds of the Republic's flag its blessings and distribute its bur-dens upon the shoulders of all men alles. dens upon the shoulders of all men alike, i recognized when I went into public life that there was an easy way and there was a hard way; that by one way you could have the people upon your side, that they were unorganized, it was hard to arouse them—but when informed, they were just, and when thus enlightened they always do right, for their votes, like the voice of God, is always true. Yet the voice of God, is always true. Yet upon the other side, you would have the organized few, the coporate interests, the always alert system, no work required to always alert system, no work required to arouse them, no speaking to enlighten them, but like a ferret always at work. But I chose the people's side. I have been there, and if I go down in defeat in this contest I will have the satisfaction of knowing that, with conscience clear and hands clean, I can lay off the official togation of the contest and the satisfaction of the contest and the satisfaction of the contest I will have the satisfaction of knowing that, with conscience clear and hands clean, I can lay off the official togation show that rests upon the peaks of the Himalayas. My appeal is to you, my friends. This is your government. Here you were born and your children were born. Here they must live, and they are entitled, you are entitled to just as good a government as any other people in the world; but you have got to go to the polls, you have got to make your voice heard, you have got to make your voice heard, you have got to teach a lesson to the public servant, and make him vote on your side, or you will not vote upon his side.

Have Fought Democratic Battles For Twenty Years,

Fellow citizens, my record as an alert, fighting Democrat is known to all this Commonwealth. For almost twenty years wherever the battle has raged. I have been found lighting for democracy. In every congressional district in Kentucky, during the control of the